WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865.

and Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, has been appoint -The President communicated to the House of answer to the resolution asking whether any information was in possession of the Executive De artment in relation to a so-called decree of the French Agent in Mexico" establishing slavery

peonage in that Republic. The Government had received a copy of tha cree through Mr. W. H. Corwin, the charg affaires, and Mr. Seward submitted it to Attory General Speed for his opinion. The latter has hesitation in saying the regulations "Sonsti ute a law which deprives workingmen of rights hich we in this country regard, and which in ery well organized community should be reparded, as inestimable, inalienable, and inde ructible, and certainly make them slaves, Secretary Seward wrote to Mr. Bigelow, ou Minister at Paris, on the 19th of November, say ng if the decree should be carried into operation would inevitably result in reducing to a con-

e, and of course such of the freedmen as with or hout their intelligent consent may be brought hin the jurisdiction of Mexico." Mr. Bigelow has, in accordance with Mr. ward's instructions, laid the subject, including opy of Attorney General Speed's written opinbefore M. Drouyn de Lhuys, requesting the ntion of the French Government to the ques tion, but no reply has yet been received to thi

on of peon slavery workingmen of the African

- A delegation of prominent gentlemen belong ng to the Society of Friends, representing thir teen different States, paid their respects to Presiiont Johnson recently, and were received in a frank and cordial manner, the interview being of the most agreeable and satisfactory character. In the course of a free conversation upon the condition of the country, the President was assured by the delegation that they had not sought the interview for the purpose of suggesting, and much less dictating, a course of action in the existing emer gency. On the contrary, they came to signify him their admiration of his character and confi dence in his wisdom, and to assure him of their nearly support in the just and merciful policy which was guiding his Administration.

-The Secretary of State has, by direction of the President, addressed a letter to Provisions Governor Holden, of North Carolina, relieving him from his trust, and expressing the President's acknowledgement of his fidelity, and the loyalty and discretion which has marked his administration. A copy of the letter has been sent to the Governor elect of North Carolina, with the tender of the co-operation of the Government of the United States whenever it may be found necessary n effecting the early restoration, and the permaent prosperity and welfare of the State, over which he has been called upon to preside.

-A communication from the Secretary of th Treasury in response to the Senate's resolution of he 13th inst., states that the records of the depart nent do not show that any persons have been ap pointed to any office not authorized by the existing law, but admits that persons have been appointed to office who have not subscribed to the oath refer red to under the customs and revenue laws in the

The Secretary says he sought for persons for such offices who could take the oath literally, but failing to find them, to select those who gave no aid to the rebellion until the government of the United States had failed to give them the protection to which they were entitled. He believed two classes, are holding positions under his de partment, and that in most of the Southern States nearly ever man fit for a revenue officer was a some time either engaged in hostilities agains the government of the United States, or holding State or Confederate office, either willingly or unwillingly. He acted upon the presumption that Congress would modify the oath and not subject the South to this humiliation, or the revenue sys tem to the odium which would result from the employment of Northern men as tax fgatherers. He suggested the absolute necessity of immediate acion on this subject, as valuable services havbeen rendered. No payments have yet been made for such services, and the safety and efficien cy of the revenue system in the South depends on

-The Commissioner of Customs reports that nost of the officers of customs appointed since the adjournment of Congress have taken the oath, while some have not taken it entire, more or le eing stricken out or omitted, according to the Others have taken the proclamation oath, swear ing "hereafter to defend the Constitution and support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with ref ence to the abolishment of slavery." -The Hon. John Minor Botts is in Washingto

nd very strongly opposed to the admission as ember of Congress of any man who has had any thing to do with the Rebellion - Jacob Burker, Member of Congress elect from risinna, left several days ago for home. Other

om the South are following his example, and will not return until Congress has acted on the uestions pending regarding the political statu of the States lately in Rebellion. - A delegation of Missippians, being the con

mittee appointed by the legislature of their state petition the President for the pardon of Jeff. lavis, called at the executive mansion recently and the petition was presented, but no formal reply was given by the President. -The work of the rebuilding of the lovces or

he Mississippi River, under military authority will be commenced at an early day. The effect of this measure upon the national prosperity and the public credit by the addition of the products of cotton, can hardly be overestimated. At a moder ate computation, hundreds of acres of the bes otton land may be reclaimed.

- The argument of Reverdy Johnson, in the Supreme Court, in the case of Garland, denying the nstitutionality of the test oath, is attracting a good deal of attention among legal circles, and is universally pronounced one of the finest efforts ever delivered before the bench. The closing extracts, in reference to the restoration of the Union, are considered specially admirable.

- The Washington Republican declares that secret treaty exists between Louis Napoleon and Maximilian, by which the former is at liberty to withdraw the French troops from Mexico whenever their payment becomes two months in ar-

- Senator Sprague, Chairman of the Commit toe on Manufactures, some days since sent a communication to all the leading manufacturers throughout the country to ascertain their views in regard to the present tariff, and also as to the internal revenue tax on manufacturers. Quite a number of responses have been received. They all breathe one scutiment-that the internal re venue is so heavy they are compelled to raise the price of manufactured articles to such an extent that the imported article can be sold cheaper than the domestic article. Therefore they maintain that a higher tariff must be imposed on foreign This view of the matter will be laid before Congress by the Committee at an early day.

MAILS IN THE SOUTH.

We observe that the Legislature of Vir nia have passed a resolution requesting he Governor to correspond with the Postmaster General and urge upon him an increase of the mail facilities for that State.

Can we not have some move in the same direction in behalf of Tennessee? Many of our most wealthy and densely populated mails. Nor is it simply those points remote from the great lines of travel; but, in many nstances, important points immediately on the railroads are without post offices.

The chief difficulty, we understand, arises from the peculiar character of the oath repuired, under existing law, of all persons apcointed to act as postmasters. It precludes my one from accepting such a position who has directly or indirectly aided the rebelion. It will be readily understood that many amunities are without a competent person eligible to the position. Most of these apgible to the position. Most of these ap-intments are for neighborhood convenience, and are not positions of honor or profit. It is to be hoped, therefore, "that those having control of this important subject will see the folly of the present law, and apply whatever remedy may be necessary to secure to the people of the South a full restoration Davis. of their mail facilities.

RESOURCES AND DUTIES OF THE OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

There was a time when the South may be said to have coined money for the whole of the civilized world. Her people spent it with a princely munificence in patronizing the schools, industries, art and literature of other communities. They have now been impoverished; but the war has not robbed the soil of its fertility, nor the climate of its balm. The natural resources are as great as ever-the means, though disorganized, will, in the course of time, be readjusted, and the lands will become as prolific as in times

But at the threshold of the general renovation which is now become necessary, it is well to take a considerate view of our true interests. These, in our opinion, will direct our labors, not so much to the production Representatives, before its adjournment, an of raw staples which supplies the labor of other communities, as to the combined production and manufacture of our own com-

Already has an unfriendly war been inaugurated upon the agricultural industry of the South, by the introduction into Congress of a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to authorize the imposition of duties upon exports. Whatever may be the object of this movement, the effect is palpable. I is to curtail the prifits of producing the staples peculiarly Southern, and throw an undue proportion of the public burdens upon the shoulders of the Southern people It will reduce the price of labor, and grind into powder the African laborer for whose welfare (so assumed) so much of the blood and treasure of the country has been ex-

The Southern people, white and black are thus forewarned of the policy sought to be imposed upon them. If they shall not be fore-armed, it will be their own fault. If they shall devote their entire energies to the production of their peculiar staples-cotton. rice, sugar and tobacco-relying upon other communities for necessary supplies of provisions, utensils, stock, clothing etc, they will continue, as a people, as poor as they are to-day, for the next half

as good as those of any other country, and if they can produce and manufacture at one and the same time, it is clear that their resources are superior to any country which possesses the power to do only one of these As a prudent and discreet people, it therefore, becomes our duty to follow the line of our interest, by raising our own supplies of provisions, and to become, in all respects, self-sustaining, before we consult the wishes and advantages of others. When we reach that point, it will matter little what unfriendly legislation is leveled in this direction. Until we reach this point we are in constant danger of wrong and outrage from those who think they owe us no good

An elaborate table has been published in the Constitutional Union, showing the differnegro element of population. It shows that at fifty cents a pound, will do what Reverdy in 1860, supposing the whole population Carolina and Mississippi the negro vote predominated over the white vote. In nineteen that very few person not belonging to one of these out of thirty counties of South Carolina the egroes had the majority, and would elect their county officers. The same is generally the case in Virginia and in the Gulf States counties. The war has since that time changed the result still more in favor of the negro.

If, for instance, the war has destroyed Virginia.

white men, then the negro vote will be equal certainly lost more soldiers than that, they will have a colored Governor, and their Legislature will have a colored majority, if the negroes are permitted to vote.

But let us now look at the North, and be gin with the six New England States. There they had altogether, in 1860, only 24,660 ne-

Nor long since, Forney, of the Philadel phia Press, called for the hanging of Jefferson Davis, and from time to time has insisted his time has come. We give below the remarks of this same Forney, written at the time of the reported death of Mr. Davis during the late war:

This intelligence of the death of Jefferso Davis seems to be confirmed. When Stephen A. Douglas was called away, a fiendish exultation was exhibited in many of the secession The malignity with which they ished his independence survived his death and rioted over his grave. Let us set a better example now that the great leader of the secession tyranny has been summoned before the eternal bar. He was an imperious and positive public man. He rarely surrendered in opinion once formed until he degrades himself by throwing behind him his volumtary professions in favor of the Union, He was a close student, a chivalric opponent, a steadfast friend, a gentleman in all of his re-lations, and in his own family singularly Although the head and heart of the South-

all who heard his last speech in the Senate will remember, when with broken accents and tearful eyes he bade farewell at once to that body and to all his real greatness. Jefferson Davis was blessed with many accomplishments. He was alike a soldier and a statesman. No public man of my acquaintand more familiar with the abstruse teachhis investigation. He was equally attentive to classical literature, to the details of military life, to the doctrines of political parties, to the study of men, and if Professor Bache. of the Coast Survey, could speak, he would rson Davis was as conversant with the smallest minutize of that noble institution as any other man not connected with it. He was passionately devoted to the Smithdecoration of this capital, and stood by Captain, now Gen. Meigs in all his efforts to construct the water works, to finish the capipush forward the extensions of the Interior and Treasury Departments. He was undoubtedly a great Secretary of War, and in this

THE Indiana Legislature has refused to favor of the immediate hanging of Jefferson

as to take young men by the hand, and when

worthy, to advance them. If he educated

Beauregard to destroy the Republic, he con-

The Speech of Thad. Stevens-Radical Policy Developed Test Oath Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia, cte., etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1865. House of Representatives on last Monday, truction of the institution of the domestic "He was no account and the President was slavery of the African race, as it existed in prejudiced for West Pint," God pity us! onsidered necessaries of life.

have no disposition to change it. They feel ed in favor of the constitutionality of the oath. NEGRO SUFFRAGE ... THE NORTH of the people in all sections. The inexorable ing utensils of any description -- re strangers logic of events, the destruction of the great here-far from our homes-fighting for your staples of the South, which they are bring- rights?" ing about, will do more to overwhelm them mmunities in respect to the burden of the can be made. Tallow at a dollar and sugar tomahawk, she replied:

staying at home and making money. Since the above was written the President in all such counties, where there are large to the state of feeling in the South, accomtowns, as the white element is more settled panied by a report from Lieut, Gera Grant, in the latter. In Mississippi the negroes which has thrown abomb-shell into the radihad a majority in thirty-five out of sixty cal ranks. Indications are now somewhat more hopeful than they were a few days ago. with the white vote, and as those States have doubt the result. The Radicals will use companying report of General Grant, speaks every means to keep the Southern States as follows:

Union, until they feel that they can control

everything their own way.

A fierce contest will take place in Congress groes, of whom a good many they sent into are opposed to it, think it will be defeated in the field. The total white population was Congress, but I think they are mistaken. 3,110,603, or to every 132 white votes only There are some men here belonging to the one negro vote. But, notwithstanding that, Republican party, who are willing to change Connecticut only recently refused to let her the Test Oath so as to make it prospective and not retrospective as it now is. To this In Minnesota they had in 1860 only 259 there would be no serious objection on the negroes, or 726 white votes to every colored part of the South. No man ought to hold vote. In Wisconsin they had, at the same office under a government unless he is an earntime, 1,171 negroes, or 562 white votes to est and sincere friend of that government every negro vote. Yet these States, whose and if the oath should merely require that representatives almost unanimously press the he would sustain the government in future anegro suffrage question upon us, only regainst any and all combinations which might cently, by heavy majorities, utterly refused be formed in opposition to it, there would be petuation of Southern pupilage—or rather to let their few negroes vote in their own results but little if any complaint on the subject. some modification will be made in the oath after awhile, at least such seems to bethe imfied as to make it prospective, there can be no real union of feeling between the two ections. This oath pets under the ban for one generation at least, all men of character and standing in the South. No man in the

States south of Tennessee can take this outh onscientionaly who occupies any position hey will ever elect men who can and will take it. They would rather be without reresentation than to send such amen. This rises not from any hostility to the United States Government, but from a sense of proper espect and duty to themselves They are willing to take any oath which will require them to acknowledge the sn-

ern rebellion, he went into it rejuetantly, as kind of an oath to get office. ance was more devoted to scientific pursuits, they considered the cause of justice leaders were tried before a court martial, ings of political philosophy. No branch of been the opinions of others. They atproperty, by their sufferings, and in many men, who were guilty of the highest offense instances by the heroic sacrifice of their known to the regulations and laws of war. lives. They have failed and they accept the say of the fine work, of which he was results of their failure with a manly resolu-

numbers and vast resources, but "to expect them to swell the pageant which celebrates sonian Institute, of which he was a Regent will ever be realized. It would be a species of self-degradation to which no proud and the Board of Common Council of said city this desired by the men of more manliness tol building on the grandest scale, and to of soul and chivalry of character among the Northern people, as is shown by the recent admirable report of General Grant. "A high office nothing so much delighted him true soldier never insults a vanquished foe nor trends upon a fallen enemy," As President Johnson aptly remarked in one of his and adjudge that the said Philip Tomppert speeches last summer. "The South must come | be, and is hereby, removed from the office and thus strengthened their hands for injury against the flag, he greatly favored Meigs in the Northern States. The doctrine of in the Northern States. The doctrine o secession has been destroyed by the force of A memorial was recently presented to the

Stevens, and their followers. These are the nen who are using their utmost efforts to prevent a restoration of fraternal relations between the North and the South

JOKES AND NO JOKES the Editors of the UNION AND AMERICAN.]

I'll write notes for you was, if you print them as I write them. And speaking of "you uns"-rem The speech of Mr. Thad. Stevens in the that shortly after the battle of Shiloh, Adams Cavalry was sent by Beauregard into Middle is a speech of much importance-not on ac- Tennessee, to threaten and break the comcount of its ability, but because it sounds the | munication between Nashville and Halleck key-note of the Radicals, and exhibits, in all and Buell's army, at Pittsburg Landing its deformity, their policy and their control- There was something in the thought, but ling motives. He says: "If they (meaning little in the execution. No fault, however, the Southern States) should grant the right to be attached to the aforesaid cavalry, or of suffrage to persons of color, I think there | their brave leader, John Adams-whose galwould be always Union white men enough | lantry and chivalry was made conspicuous in in the South, aided by blacks, to divide the the bloody tragedy of Franklin. Cut off from representation, and thus continue the Re- baggage and ammunition, they brot up in motive which actuates him and his party. the ladies of that noble county, they rested, He must have known that his argument in making occasional demonstrations on the row? Capitalist is Where shall they boruthern State wished to establish slavery, whip 'em-for there was "them Texas Rangstates, and it would require three-fourths of the boys had their rations cooked and sent the States to amend the Constitution so as to | in. But noboby knew why the fight was deermit its re-establishment. Mr. Stevens layed. The Federals became saucy, and rode ation, having for its President ectation of re-establishing slavery, and no and the "darkies" and the "seed corn" wonesire, under existing circumstances, of doing | dered why they didn't pitch in, "it looked

the South, would operate injuriously to the None knew save that gallant young man and sition to the capitalist: Acting as a me Negro race, and would destroy, to a great his confidants that he had not three rounds of between the planter and the capitalist, they extent, the industry of the South, and, amunition for his command-and hence could procure from the former and turn over to the thereby, inflict great calamities on mankind not attack, but he must hold and deceive until by decreasing, in a great measure, the great succor came or other relief could be had. But of the principal and eight per cent. interest, staples of cotton and sugar, which may be yet why did'nt they fight? One bright morning Capt, Chisholm (afterwards Major) rode onsidered necessaries of life. ing Capt. Chisholm (afterwards Major) rough the profits of the crop in return for the use of the capital, and one-half of this profit right in their views. The laboring men of such a laugh or scream as Texians only the North may yet regret that slavery was know how to give-exclaiming as he over to the capitalist. This is only for one ever abolished. But the people of the South | laughed-Boy's By George we must up with | year, in order to enable the planters to take regard it as an accomplished fact and now traps and leave. This won't do for Terry's men. "What now Chis?" says Lariet-(the enty-five per cent, profit. hat the responsibility is not on them and laziest fellow that the camp ever saw-but they will suffer pecuniarily. I am satisfied, the briskest that a fight ever knew.) With are willing to enter into such contracts. ess in the end from its abolition than will another side splitter the Capt, proceeded to the people of the Northers states. The case say-Well Boys I rode out this morning to of Garland of Arkansas and Marr of see that the company rations were being they could obtain it, over \$5,000,000, simply Georgia, who have applied to be admitted | cooked, and going up to a shanty not far off, o practice in the Supreme Court without called, and in answer to my hallo, an old taking the test oath will be argued to-day by | lady about 55, weighing about two hundred Reverdy Johnson. I think it will be decid- on the square, whom I have hitherto found quite amiable and kind to us, came to the am afraid the Supreme Court is as radical | door, and rather curtly, as I thought, said: s Congress. The desire with many of the rad- "Well Sir f" The tone induced me to throw cals is to humiliate the Southern people as much grace and snavity into my request into the very dust, I am inclined to think they as possible when I asked her-"Madam can will however overshoot the mark and vou cook the rations of our command this will bring upon themselves the odium morning, as you know we are without cook-

Sticking her arms akimbo, brows knitted, ence between the Northern and Southern than all the constitutional arguments which her voice as penetrating as a Comanche

"No. Sir! I cannot cook for you uns.

any more. You uns is bin here a week and Johnson, with all his ingenuity and ability, about twenty years to be voters, in South cannot accomplish. I find the officers and hai'nt fit yet, and "we 'uns" is tired cooking soldiers of the Union army more favorable for you uns." to the people of the South than the men who Amid the wild laughter and bully cheers have shown their courage and patriotism by of the Rangers for the Franklin county

woman, Captain Chrisholm was heard to say, "Boys, I'll be d-d if I don't think we 'was has sent in a message to Congress, in regard | had better leave, when the old women doubt

A FAVORABLE SYMPTOM.

We are gratified to observe that a portion of the Radical press are indisposed to follow The issue will, and soon must be made, be- the lead of Stevens and Sumner, in their tween the President and the true Union men | mad assault upon the President. The Wash of the country on the one side, and the Radi- ington Constitutionalist and the Philadelcals, who prefer to see the Union destroyed phia Press have both modified their tone rather than not carry out their schemes, on | The New York Tribune, in its notice of the the other, and in such an event who can recent Message of the President and the ac rom being recognized as members of the

We find in the text of this Message no adequate reason for Mr. Sumner's denunciation of it. If the President had demanded of Congress that it act on his judgment rather than its own, then he would have acted unin reference to negro suffrage in this Dis- warrantably; but, as he has simply given trict. The citizens here, nearly all of whom his own view of the existing situation, with his reasons for suggesting a particular course,

Two great ends are now in view: 1. The restoration of the States lately in revolt to their former position in the Union; 2. The protection of their freedmen from future opression and outrage. We are in favor We are opposed to keeping the Southern States indefinitely in the condition of conquered provinces or territories; we are n favor of requiring and providing guarantees for the protection and rights of their freedmen. There may be those who fancy that they are favoring the freedmen by call ing for the execution of the rebel chiefs, the and surer way of reaching the end we aim at. We see not how we could help the freedmen by making war either on the President pression here. Unless this oath is so modi- or on the rebels who have thrown down their arms. Where we find either in fault, we do not he sitate to say so; but we judge that the true interest of the blacks is to be subserved

by cultivating the kindliest relations with We trust there will be developed in Cor gress the snavity and practical sagacity repuired to secure at once an early restoration of the Southern States and a perfect and of influence in that country, nor do I believe | perpetual guarantee of the essential rights of nanhood to their freedmen. And we still hope to see Congress and the President coperate in securing these beneficent and owise inconsistent ends.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HUGH W. MER-CER, of the late Confederate army, says the Augusta Constitutionalist is now on trial before a military commission, at Savannah, premacy of the Federal Government and to charged with the "murder of seven Union e loval to that Government in opposition soldiers." It will be remembered by many to any State ordinance; because they think of our citizens that a battalion then known be very much facilitated by enabling all loyal this is a principle that has been definitely as "galvanized Yankees" while on duty near and free labor elements of the South to exersettled by the war. Such men will be as Hardeeville, on the Charleston and Savan true to the United States Government in the nah railroad, conspired to desert from the will hardly be possible to secure the freedfuture as men who are willing to take any | Confederate to the Federal forces. Through | men against oppressive class legislation and It is useless to deny that a large ma- in the conspiracy, the plan failed; the entire jority of the Southern people were ear- battalion was disarmed, the members imnestly and devotedly attached to what prisoned, and seven of the prominent ringand right no matter what may have found guilty of desertion and shot. General tested their sincerity by the loss of their tial, and charged with the murder of those

> in the case of his impeachment by the Common Council: The undersigned, members of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Louisville, sitting as a court duly sworn, to try the charges and specifications preferred by said city, for refusing to perform the duties | for some years, and is said to be a success. of Mayor of said city, viz: in refusing to sign the contract referred to in said charges, having heard the evidence, having fully and impartially considered the same, do hereby find and adjudge the said Philip Tomppert, Mayor of the city of Louisville, guilty of the charges aforesaid; and do therefore declare office is now hereby declared and adjudged vacant, and for the reasons aforesaid.

pass a resolution against the pardon and in and there is no disposition to revive it in the President of Washington College, asking for arms, as is admitted by its former advocates, Virginia Legislature from Robt. E. Lee, future, and the only discontents now in the an appropriation to aid in establishing five Yancey. He hopes to have it completed whole country are Sumner, Wilson, Wad | professorships in that institution.

A NEW SCHEME. A New Orleans correspondent gives the following scheme for raising capital and re- the most interesting portion of Gen. Howorganizing the industrial interests of the ard's report of the organization and manage-

To use the words of an eminent Georgian, at the date of the report, was as follows: in the soil." In the first place, the negroes Uncultivated landsare gone from them, as so much capital formerly owned, and now there must be a continual outlay for hired labor, and no The amount of property returned to owntenths of the planters, however wealthy in storing it under the amnesty or special parlands and houses, are absolutely unable to don, at the date of the report was: pay their hands from now till next October Lands...... without borrowing. Secondly, at least one Pieces of Town propertyhalf the mules are to be replaced. They are gone, their bones lie bleaching beside many an army trail and in many a corral. The cost of a mule in Louisiana is, to-day, very high. Lastly, many of the sugar plantations have lain idle for four years past, as also many of the cotton plantations in the upper part of the State. Here are three heavy de publican ascendancy." This, then, is the the vicinity of Winchester; welcomed by mands for immediate outlay, and the plan-

row? Capitalists in the South are comparareference to the re-establishment of slavery | Federal garrison at Fayetteville. The good | tively unknown. Then they must turn to by the South, was so absurd that none but a people—all Confederate—looked for, prayed the North. But the great difficulty here is impleton could be deceived by it. If every for a fight. They knew "our boys" could that there is a want of confidence. The capitalist in New York or Cincinnati, re mote from the scene, fears high water, h they could not do so; because slavery is now ers," but still the fight didn't come; but the fears the worm, he fears too much rain, or abolished by the Constitution of the United ready welcome was there, and day after day he fears a drought, or he fears bad management and unreliable labor. This objection is met. There has lately the continuance of so expensive and troublebeen formed here a Planting Agency Associ-

nows that the Southern States have no ex- out to see "our boys"-and the "wimmen" Greenwood, and Secretay, Mr. Edward Durrivea. On inquiry, I learn that these men particularly, as well as the gentlemen com osing the association, are persons of the so, either now or in future. It is true, many, like a dare." And surely that man highest personal integrity and worth, whose perhaps most of them, believed that the de- Adams ought to be "turned out" by Davis. names, wherever they are known, are an abundant guarantee for thorough financial

This company makes the following prop latter mortgages on the plantations, and liens on the crops sufficient to secure a return contract with the planters for one-half the (one-quarter of the whole crop) they turn a fresh start. It is computed that one-half an average crop will pay the capitalist sev-

But, it will be asked whether the planter am told by a member of the company, that they have already had applications from over one hundred planters, who would employ, i to stock and set in order their plantation and sugar houses. Surely here is sufficien

CALCULATIONS. The following calculation is made by an old, practical planter of this city, of my acplantation lately bought by a company, and which consists of 1,800 acres, 800 of which are cleared and in order. For the plantation they pay \$19,000, of which \$6,000 is paid down : Cash payment

Twenty-eight mules, at \$150. Sixteen gang plows Baling rope, freight, etc..... Value of 700 bales, at \$200.

\$158,000 Less expenses. Nothing said here about unreliable labor ers, etc. The manner in which the planters

are slowly coming over to confidence in the emancipated negro, in spite of themselves, is THE report of Carl Shurz on the condition of the South was printed in the New York Tribune of Saturday, filling sixteen closely printed columns of that paper. Schurz says at the time he went South the people of the late insurgent States were so desponden that they would have regarded as a favor a

readmission on any conditions. He says he found four classes: First, those who, being compelled to yield, honestly endeavor to ac ommodate themselves to the new order of things; second, those who are eager to have their State re-admitted, with the design of fixing matters to suit their tastes afterward : third, swaggering young men, loiterers and idlers, who still assume to hope for Southern independence; and fourth, the multitude of persons who have no definite opinions, and are apt to be carried along by those who know how to appeal to their impulses and prejudices. All these classes, he says, are agreed that further resistance is useless, and therefore all movements for separation have been abandoned. He thinks this loyalty of a negative character, and adduces letters to show that the people are hostile in places where troops have been witndrawn. He thinks justice can only be done to the freedmen by extending to them the elective franchise. He claims that their emancipation is rather a matter of form than of fact, and opposes, as unprecedented in history, the disposition of the Government to intrust the development of their freedom to the States

lately holding them in bondage. He advocates the encouragement of education among the freedmen, and in his conclusion makes the following remarks: "The lovalty of the masses, and most of the leaders, of the Southern people, consists in submission to necessity. The emancipation of slaves is submitted to only in so far as chattel slavery in the old form could not be kept up. But, although the freedman is no longer consider ed the property of an individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all independent State legislation will show a ten-

dency to make him such." "Practical attempts on the part of the Southern people, to deprive the negro of his rights, as a freeman, may result in bloody collisions, and will certainly plunge Southern society into restless, fluctuating and anarchic confusion. The solution of the problem will cise a healthy influence upon legislation. It information from some of the men engaged private persecution, unless he be endowed with a certain measure of political power."

PLAN TO PREVENT STREET RAILBOAD COMPANIES FROM BEING SWINDLED.-The Directors of one of the St. Louis roads purpose to introduce upon their line the Prussian gift system; each passenger who rides over the road is to secure a numbered check ticket for each trip made, which if preserved until the end of the year entitle the holder to a chance in a distribution of \$2,000 or \$3,000 in gifts to the passengers. Each day a quantity of these numbered checks will be accomplished head, and which has tion. They have submitted with becoming Tomppert.—The following is the verdict in given to the conductors, who at night will be only proved its measurement to either return the checks or their latterly proved its unconquerable usefulness. grace and heroic fortitude to overwhelming the case of Mayor Tomppert, of Louisville, required to either return the checks or their that Jefferson Davis was as convergent with passenger will be interested in securing his share of the distribution at the end of the year, and will threfore demand his check when he pays his fare, the Company will have a check upon any dishonesty upon the part of the conductors. The plan has been high reputed people could vield. Nor is against his Honor, Philip Tomppert, Mayor in operation on the railroads about Berlin

> AN UNFORTUNATE DIFFICULTY .-- A truly afortunate difficulty occurred at the conclu sion of a ball at Court Square Hall, on Friday evening last, between two of our young men, Messrs. Dalton Yancey and Conrad Garrett, in which the latter received a very serious, if not fatal stab with a knife. The difficulty is regretted by all; and as the matter at dispute between them was of a purely private nature, we forbear any comment. The whole affair will doubtless undergo a legal investigation. - Montgomery Mail, 17th.

> Wm. L. Samford, of Aburn, Ala., proposes to write a biography of the late W. L. and published during the ensuing year,

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT. We lay before our readers this morning ment of the Freedmen's Bureau. The The great want of the planters is capital. amount of lands in possession of the Bureau,

means of reimbursing until the new crop ers, under the ruling of the President, re-

The financial exhibit was as follows: Total amount consisted Total amount expended-Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1865 Deduct the amount held as retained bounties to meet liabilities

The term "Freedmen's Fund" embraces money received from tax on colored employes, tax on cotton, fines in provost courts, donations, etc. It will be seen that the estimates for carving on the operations of the Bureau for the next year, are placed at \$11,745,000. We

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. HE FINE NEW PASSENGER STEAMER

some an institution will have passed away.

THE FINE NEW PASSENGER STEAMER,
Tyrome, Harnon, Master, will leave for the
above and all intermediate points on WEDNES-DAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
WM. BOYD, Agent, Corner Broad and Front street FOR RENT. TWO OFFICES ON CHERRY STREET,

A LARGE DWELLING on Spruce near TWO SLEEPING ROOMS on Vine, TWO STORE HOUSES on College, near A REAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in West Nash

rille, near Church street, now occupied by our M Callender. Apply to CALLENDER & GARRETT. AUCTION SALE

Government Property.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, THE 2D OF January next, at the Gid Government Stables rner of Broad street and Franklin Turnpike in selville 20 Horses; 1 Buggy and Harness, 10 Setts of Harness; 5 Saddles; 19 Cords Woed; 1 Ambulance, new: A lot of Shovels; A lot of Cart Axles, suitable for two horse wag and many other things too numerous to ment. The Mules and Horses were bought some more ce at Government sales, are young, sound, and Cotton Planters especially are invited to be prent.

J. WARNER CLARK.

Lanier Female Academy. THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE Monday, January 29, 1866. Pupils who enter the first week in January will be charged for six, instead of five months.

I have perhaps, the most able Faculty of Teachers I have ever had; and am prepared both in the DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL to meet all demands of my friends for at least the next six months in these buildings.

C. D. FLLIOTT C. D. ELLIOTT.

T. B. CHILDRESS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE:

No. 31 North College Street, FRONT ROOM, (Up Stairs,) over 2d National Bank,

NASHVILLE, TENN. FOR SALE. FIRST-A TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING 217 acres, in the Seventh District, Davidson District No. 13, about 234 miles from the city, on the Cumberland river. On the place is a fine roung apple orchard.

Third—A house and lot on North Summer st., oring second door north of Gay street, and 35 by 20 feet. The house has four or five rooms in it, Fourth-An unimproved lot adjoining the last Sixth-An unimproved lot on Crawford street, uth side, between Summer and High streets, 50 103% feet. Seventh-A lot on lower Water street, adjoin 164 feet.

Eighth—Three lots in Wetmore's Addition to Edgefield, adjoining the south side of Robt. Stewart's property, and being each 50 by 150 feet.

Ninth—A lot in Preston Hays' Addition to Nashville, on the north side of the N. &. C. Rail

Apply to

At his law office, No. 31½ North College street near Union, over Second National Bank. ARCBER CHEATHAM. G. W. DARDEN. G. S. KINNEY. ARCHER CHEATHAM & CO., WHICLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, Brandies, Wines and Liquors, And Dealers in Tobacco, Havanna Cigars, etc. NO. 9 COLLEGE STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENN. ATTRACTIVE SALE CITY PROPERTY.

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 28th, AT 11 O'CLOCK ich 37% feet. Tmmediately after this sale, we will sell the resence of the late James Johnson, on Broad, nea erry—a neat BRICK DWELLING, with eigh

After this, between 1 and 2 o'clock, we will sell TWO VACANT LOTS, "free soil," on Broad st., st beyond the residence of the late Judg aney, each fronting 37½ feet by 210½ feet deep Terms will be most liberal. The property i T. W. BARNES, Auctioneer.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE STORES in the citys For further particulars address P. O. Box 80.

Mayor's Office, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21st, 1865. PROPERTY OWNERS on Church Street, on Line Street, between Summer and Collere, and on Cherry street, between Church and Cedar, are hereby notified to contrast atons curbing and be charged to the property ewner.

dee22-tf W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor. Mayon's Office, Nashville, Tens., Dec. 21, 1865.

PROPERTY OWNERS on College and Market streets, between the Square and Broad street, are hereby notified to construct new stone or brick pavements, or to reset the old ones wherever it is neer on application. Said work must be com-menced within ten days from this date, and push ed rapidly to completion, or the city will contrac-with parties for the same, and the expense will be charged to the property aways. dec21-tf W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor. RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE CORNER OF SOUTH McLEMORE

ON THE CORNER OF SOUTH McLEMORE street, near the Frakin Pike, containing three rooms, a long porch, a Kitchen, a Store Room on the street, and a Stable in the rear, all in a lot 55 by 160 feet. Price, 82,500 cash \$200 and \$500 in six months without interest. Possession given in one week from sale. Apply to me on corner of South Union and Vine, or at this office.

dec6-tf C. J. ZEUTZSCHEL, Wm. H. Barksdale.

Attorney at Law, HARTSVILLE, TENN., WILL PRACTICE IN THIS AND ADJOINing counties. Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS NEW STORE.

Pandolfini & Riva NO. 12 NORTH CHERRY STREET.

* DRUKES IN 127 FANCY GROCERIES. WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

MONG THEIR STOCK MAY BE FOUND : Java, Rio and Mocha Coffee: Crushed, Powdered, Coffee, Porti-Rico, and eve grade of Brown Sugars; Teas, Candies, Starch; t. Candies, Starch; tile, Palm, Brasive and Laundry Soaps; tonds, Filberts, Currants, Prunes, Rasin onds, Filberts, Currants, Prunes, Rasins: er, Oysters, Fancy and Almond Crackers: Pickles; Mushroom, Walnut, India, and Sir Robert Peel Mushroom, Walnut, India, and Sir Royal Osborne,
Catsup;
Sultana, Royal, Table, Beef Steak, Royal Osborne,
John Bull, Soho, Mogul and Hervey Sauces;
Essence of Anchovies; Essence of Shrimps;
Haille, Imperial and Durhams Mustard;
Mushrooms; Dutch Anchovies; Anchovy Paste;
Strasbourg Meats, Polted Tongne, Polted Ham;
Fruits of every variety in cans and Jars,

trust that befere the next year expires, the Wines and Brandies necessity, or even the apparent necessity for ALL OF WHICH ARR

GENUINE AND IMPORTED

MAY BE FOUND ortin and Duff Gordon Sherries; Old Choise and Reserve Madeiras; London Dock and Burgundy Port; Pemartin, Blanquefort and St. Julien Medoe Claret; Haut Santerne, Niesteiner, Hockheimer and Catawba Wines;
Demercier, Gold Medal and Heidsick, Champagne;
Pinet Castillion, Otard, Dupuy & Co's Brandies;
Irish, Scotch, Bourbon and Robertson County
Whiskies;

Holland Gin Maraschino Absinthe; Vermonthe and all As sorted Liquors; Baker's and Holland Bitters; GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

Choice brands, together with every variety of Do-mestic Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all brands; together with all other articles usual-FIRST CLASS FANCY GROCERY STORE. It is the intention of PANDOLFINI & RIVA to keep on hand at all times a complete assort-ment of everything in their line, of the very best quality to be purchased, which they are deter-mined to sell as low as any other establishment in

They respectfully ask an examination of their stock, feeling assured that no one will go away PANDOLFINI & RIVA.

Fancy Grocers, AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, No. 12 North Cherry Street, NASHVILLE, TENN.

M'LAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO.

(Successors to F. A. Irwin & Co.)

Formerly of Evans, Keith & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Commission Merchants, Corner of Market and Clark streets,

NASHVILLE, TENN. We have in store and for sale a large stock o SUGARS, BROWN.

CRUSHED, AND POWDERED, G. W. FALL & CO., RIO COFFEE, FAMILY FLOUR, SALT, MACKEREL, STAR CANDLES.

SOAP, TOBACCO, CHEESE, OYSTERS

RAISONS, ASSORTED CANDY, LOBSTERS, WINES AND LIQUORS. Bourbon Whisky.

Bourbon Whisky,
Robertson County do
French Brandy,
Apple do
Peach do
Champagne do
Chart
Baker's Bitters,

Holland Gin,
Sherry Wine,
Port do
Champagne do
Claret do
Baker's Bitters, ortment of other Groceries. McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES PURE WINES.

BRANDIES, etc., etc., etc., NO. 33 WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

WE HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE BROWN SUGAR, CRU HED do POWDERED, do RIO COFFEE, FAMILY FLOUR, MACKEREL

STAR CANDLES, SOAP, etc., etc. bte. YSTERS, COVE AND SPICED. CHEESE. SARDINES PICKLES. ALMONDS. FILBERTS, PECANS.

Wines and Liquors. Fronch Brandy,
Apple Brandy

ASSORTED CANDY.

LOBSTERS, etc

Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Baker's Bitters, etc., etc. Champagne Wine, Catawba Wine, etc., etc. Picklas;
Prench Mustard;
Caper Catsup;
Java Coffee, etc.

J. M. LUMSDEN & CO., MANUPACTURERS AND DEALERS.

dect-tf

HIDES, OILS, LEATHER Findings & Currier's Tools, NO. 9 SOUTH MARKET STREET. NASHVILLE, TENN.

FOR SALE, NORTH NASHVILLE PROPERTY.—A Pirst class two story Brick House, with all the ire-provements, on Summer street, near Jefferson street. Price \$7,006. Also: A Lot on Jefferson street, improved by two Frame Dwellings; renting for \$500 per annum. Price \$3,000.

Also: A Lot on Haslam street, improved by two Brick Houses, with four rooms in each. Price \$5,000. DILLIN & THOMPSON, General Agents, College #

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

SAM, VANLEER, & CO. NO. 4 COLLEGE STREET,

(Two Doors below Public Square,) SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK HAVE ON HAND AND ARE RECEIVING 11 a large and complete stock of English, Ger man, and American HARDWARE, Which we are selling at reasonable prices. The stock consists in part of

FINE IXL POCKET CUTLERY. 200 GROSS TABLE CUTLERY. 200 DOZ, KNOB LOCKS, assorted, 50 do HAND AND RIPPING SAWS. 300 de ASSORTED AUGERS, 25 de FOOT ADZE. 2000 lbs. HOOKS AND HINGES, assorted, 12 to 1000 lbs. % DOIL CHAIN,

1000 " BLACKSMITH'S HAMMERS, all kinds: 25 WRIGHT'S ANVILS. 100 CROSS-CUT SAWS, 414 to 734 feet, 60 MILL SAWS, 615 to 8 feet; CHISELS. FILES.

CHAINS. LOOKING GLASSES, CANDLESTICKS of all kinds RAZORS, SCISSORS. TIN CUPS and PLATES.

COFFEE MILLS, SHOE NAILS. A very large stock of PLANES of every variety

HARDWARE

all its branches.

PREMIEM STEEL PLOWS. Those wishing to purchase in our line will de well to give us a call before buying.

AND CUTLERY.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

AXES AND HATCHETS;

HORSE SHOES AND NAILS;

NO. 24 PUBLIC SQUARE,

WESLEY RICHARDS &

WRN ALOSIA

SHOT GUNS.

AMUNITION

Formerly of Nevins, Keith & Co.

(Successors to F. A. Irwin & Co.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

A CARD.

DRIED FRUIT,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

(Kirkman & Ellis' old stand.)

SPORTSMEN to our stock of

GUNS.

CHAINES AND ROPES:

TANNER'S BELTING

FARMER'S AND MECHANICS TOOLS,

in everw variety, etc., etc.,

TEA and TABLE SPOONS,

SAM, VANLEER, & CO.

ARTHUR A. BREAST & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS No. > SOUTH MARKET STREET,

100 boxes Rosin Soap;
100 boxes Rosin;
200 boxes Indigo (bost;)
25 do Madder;
25 kegs and half barrels Golden Syrup 25 kegs and half barrels Golden Syrup;
10 barrels Blacking;
100 boxes Grain, and Ground Pupper;
25 do Spice;
25 do Ginger;
20 reams Wrapping Paper;
20 eases Matches;
100 boxes Star Candles;
5 cases Sunny Sole Tobacco;
20 boxes Imperial Tea. For sale low by
TERRASS BROS.

dood—Im 55 South Market street We invite Merchants and the Trade generally

SUGARS,-50 hhds, common, prime and choice Brown Sugar. 100 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated. For sale by TERRASS BROS MOLASSES, -100 bbis, common and chois Molasses. For sale by TERRASS BROS. FLOUR. -200 bbls. extra to choice brands. For TERRASS BROS.

25 bbls extra fine do; 25 bbls, Tennessee White, For sale low by ARD,-25 bbls, Country Lard, For sale by COFFEE,-100 bags prime Coffee. For sale by TERRASS BROS.

to sell as cheap as any house west of the Alleghe-LANDON STOCKTON,

WHOLESALE

IMPORTERS. GROCERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

#2-Particular attention given to the purchase f all kinds of Western Produce. We would respectfully invite the attention No. 45 WEST SECOND STREET,

> CINCINNATI OHIO. TREANOR & CO.,

Which cannot be equatled here. It comprises all grades, from the And dealers in PLAIN DOUBLE BARREL Foreign & Domestic Liquors

CELEBRATED GUNS NO. 55 MARKET STREET, NASHVILLE TENN. SALE & LIVERY.

Breach Loading or Cartridge IN SERVICE AGAIN

LIVERY, SALE, SPORTING APPARATUS

AS. M'LAUGHLIN. G. W. H. BUTLER. F. A. IRWIN EXCHANGE STABLE McLaughlin, Butler & Co.,

DEADERICK STREET.

J. F. PENTECOST, Propriator.

THE RESIDENCE STREET BRANDIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, Corner Market and Clark sts., Nashville, Tenn.

We pay the highest market prices for in this city.

My facilities for BOARDING HORSES BY
THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, are unequalled
in the city. The services of an experienced Hostler mave been secured, who will give his exclusive FEATHERS. BEESWAX, GINSENG. Constantly, on hand, a fine lot of HORSES AND MULES for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. And Country Produce Generally. McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO.

AVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN Nashville, has taken office on Church Street (e. 47, (up stairs.)

DRS. R. C. FOSTER AND J. R. BUIST TENDER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVI-CES to the citizens of Nashville and visinity. Orrice-No. 2 Washington Block, Corner Church and High streets, 4-tf Nahville, Tennesse

FAMILY GROCERY.

NO. 2 DEADERICK STREET.

FAMILY GROCERIES &c.

(old stand of Adams and Eves.)

ROBERT EVES & CO.,

W WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR FRIENDS AND CUStomers that they have opend a first class Family Grocery Store at the old stand, so long occupied by Adams & Eves, on Deaderick street. The Stock has been selected with care, and embraces a complete assortment of all the staple and fanoy articles, together with

OLD WINES, LIQUORS.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC., ETC. WOODEN WARE. - 2) nests Wash Tubs, 20 dozen Painted Buckets, 10 dozen Sifters, a large lot of Brooms, etc., in

WHISKY 30 barrels pure Old Robertson County Whisky for sale, by the gallon or COVE OYSTERS, Sardines, Pickles, Mustard, Brandy Fruits, Catsups, etc. CCOTCH ALE .- 20 dozen Bottles of J. Walker & Co.'s celebrated bottled Scotch Ale. Also a large lot of Young & Co.'s Edinburg Ale, in bot-

C'ANDIES, Soda and Butter Crackers, Crack-nell Biscuit, etc. SUNDRIES-Nails, Bed Cords, Rope, Wrapping OFFRE, SUGAR, TEAS, etc.-We desire espe

Cially to call attention to our stock of Coffee, Sugar, Teas. Also, White Fish, Pickled Herring, Flour by the barrel or sack, for family use. deef—Im. ROBT EVES & CO. TERRASS BROTHERS

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

NO. 29 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE. SUNDRIES. WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND ARE

RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER,

WHISKY,-50 bbls. F. N. & Co.'s Robertson Call and examine our Stock. We are prepared

ROWLAND, SPERRY & CO.

COTTON, TOBACCO AND PRODUCE GENER

WHOLESALE GROCERS

UP-AND-UP

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RETURNed from the North, with the best stock to be
had in the country. BUGGIES AND CARBIAGES ALL NEW, and horses superior to any
in this city.

Having had a long experience in the business, I feel natisfied that I can give satisfaction in all cases deel-in Dr. Thos. Menees.

WITH THE VIEW OF RETIRING FROM have disposed of my entire stock of Prugs, Med-leines, etc., by Messra, R. F. JENKINS & CO.

icines, etc., to Messre. R. P. JENKINS & CO.
who will continue the business at the old stand
No. 32 Market street. I take this opportunity is
return my thanks to the public for the very libera
patronage which has been extended to me for
number of yoars, and bespeak a continuance of i
to physicessors, whem I most heartily recommend
as business men of experience, application, ener
ry and integrity.

[Mec22-lm,